

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA

**ANNUAL REPORT
1944-45.**

Printed at the
Nizam Silver Jubilee Press
Hyderabad-Dn.
1945.

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INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA.

List of Representatives: 1944-45.

1. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, D. Litt. Bar-at-Law, M. L. A., Vice-Chancellor, Patna University, Patna. (Chairman)
2. Dr. Amaranatha Jha, M. A., D. Litt., F. R. S. L., Vice-Chancellor, University of Allahbad, Allahabad.
3. Sir C. Ramalinga Reddy, M. A. (Cantab.), D. Litt., M. L. C., Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, Guntur.
4. Dr. A. C. Sen Gupta, M. A., D. Litt., 193/1, Rashbehary Avenue, Ballygunge P. O. Calcutta.
5. Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee, M. A., B. L., Bar-at-Law, D. Litt., M. L. A., 77 Asutosh Mookerjee Road, Calcutta.
6. Prof. A. B. A. Haleem, B. A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, 7, University Road, Muslim University, Aligarh.
7. Sir S. Radhakrishnan, M. A., D. Litt., LL. D., F. B. A., Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University, Benares.
8. Sir Maurice Gwyer, K. C. B., K. C. S. I., D. C. L., LL. D., Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi, Delhi.
9. Lt.-Col. the Rev. Dr. J. C. Chatterji, M. A., D. Litt., Vice-Chancellor, Agra University, 10 A, Cavalry Lines, Delhi.
10. Prof. N. K. Sidhanta, M. A., (Cantab.), Dean, Faculty of Arts & Professor of English, University of Lucknow, Lucknow.
11. Sir B. J. Wadia, M. A., LL. B., Bar-at-Law, Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay, Bombay.
12. Khan Bahadur Dr. M. Hasan, M. A., D. Phil. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Vice-Chancellor, University of Dacca, Ramna P. O. Dacca.
13. Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, B. A., M. D., D. Sc., F. R. C. O. G., F. A. C. S., Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, Madras.
14. M. Ruthnaswamy, Esq., M. A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, C. I. E., Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
15. Dr. I. W. Jennings, D. Litt., LL. D., Vice-Chancellor, University of Ceylon, Colombo.
16. Prof. C. G. Beasley, M. A., F. G. S., F. R. G. S., Chief Administrative Officer, University of Rangoon & Affiliated Colleges, Grand Hotel, Simla.
17. The Hon'ble Dr. Sir Mohammad Abdur Rahman, Kt., LL. D., Vice-Chancellor, University of the Panjab, Lahore.
18. H. C. Papworth, Esq., M. A., O. B. E., Pro-Vice-Chancellor, University of Travancore, Trivandrum.
19. Dr. P. Parija, D. Sc., O. B. E., I. E. S., Vice-Chancellor, Utkal University, Cuttack.
20. Rajadharanprasakta Mr. T. Singaravelu Mudaliar, B. A., B. L., Vice-Chancellor, University of Mysore, Mysore.
21. S. M. Azam, Esq., M. A. (Cantab.), B. Sc. (Hons) (Lond.), C. C. S., E. E., Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, Hyderabad-Dn.
Dr. John Sargent, M. A., D. Litt., C. I. E., Educational Adviser to the Government of India, Simla.
Prof. H. K. Sherwani, M. A. (Oxon.), F. R. Hist. S., Bar-at-Law, Head of the Department of History & Political Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad-Dn. (Secretary.)

**Succession List of Chairmen of the Inter-University
Board of India, and the Places where
the Annual Meetings were held :**

1. *The Rev. E. M. Macphail, M. A., D.D., C. I. E., C. B. E., Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, Madras (1925) (Bombay)*
2. *The Rt. Hon'ble Dr. Sir Akbar Hydari, Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur, B.A., LL.D., Finance Member, Executive Council and Member, University Council, Osmania University, Hyderabad-Dn. (1925-27). (Delhi and Benares)*
3. *Sir R. Venkataratnam Naidu, Kt., M. A., Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, Madras (1927-28) (Madras.)*
4. *Prof. A. C. Woolner, M. A., C. I. E., Vice-Chancellor, The Punjab University, Lahore (1928-30) (Patna and Dacca.)*
5. *Principal A. B. Dhruva, M. A., LL. B., I. E. S. (Retd.), Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University, Benares (1930-31). (Mysore)*
6. *The Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, M. A., D. Litt., D. D., D. L., Principal Scottish Church College, Calcutta (1931-32) (Lahore.)*
7. *Diwan Bahadur Sir K. Ramunni Menon, Kt., M. A. (Cantab.), Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, Madras (1932-33). (Hyderabad Dn.)*
8. *Prof. G. H. Langley, M. A., I. E. S., Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University, Ramna P. O. Dacca (1933-34) (Delhi.)*
9. *Prof. P. A. Wadia, M. A., Bombay University, Bombay (1934-35). (Calcutta.)*
10. *R. Littlehales, Esq., M. A., C. I. E. Vice-Chancellor, Madras University Madras (1935-36) (Aligarh.)*
11. *Pandit Amarnatha Jha, M. A., Professor of English, Allahabad University, Allahabad (1936-38) (Nagpur.)*
12. *Dr. C. R. Reddy, M. A. (Cantab.), D. Litt., M. L. C., Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, Waltair (1937-38) (Allahabad)*
13. *Diwan Bahadur S. E. Runganadhan, M. A., L. T., M. L. C., Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, Madras (1938-39). (Bombay).*
14. *Rajakaryapravina Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, M. A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University, Mysore (1939-40). (Waltair)*
15. *Dr. A. C. Sen Gupta, M. A., D. Litt., I. E. S., Director of Public Instruction and Secretary to Government. Central Provinces and Berar, Nagpur (1940-41). (Trivandrum)*
16. *The Hon'ble Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee, M. A., B. L., D. Litt., Bar-at-Law, M. L. A., 77, Asutosh Mookerjee Road, Calcutta (1941-42.) (Annamalainagar.)*
17. *Prof. A. B. A. Haleem, B. A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Pro-Vice-Chancellor Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh (1942-43). (Mysore)*
18. *Sir S. Radhakrishnan, M. A., D. Litt., LL. D., F. B. A., Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University, Benares (1943-44). (Hyderabad-Dn.)*
19. *Dr. Sachidananda Sinha, D. Litt., Bar-at-Law, M. L. A., Vice-Chancellor, Patna University, Patna (1944-45). (Patna.)*

*Succession List of Secretaries of the Inter-University
Board of India.*

1. Prof. N. S. Subba Rao, M. A. (Cantab) Bar-at-Law, University Professor of Economics, and Principal, Maharaja's College. (1925-26).
2. Prof. P. Seshadri, N. A., Dean, Faculty of Commerce, Agra University and Senior Professor of English, Sanathan Dharma College, Cawnpore (1927-32).
3. Prof. A. R. Wadia, B. A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Professor of Philosophy, Maharaja's College, Mysore (1932-37).
4. Prof. N. K. Sidhanta, M. A. (Cantab.), Dean, Faculty of Arts and Professor of English, Lucknow University, Lucknow (1932-42).
5. Prof. H. K. Sherwani, M. A. (Oxon.), F. R. Hist. S., Bar-at-Law, Head of the Department of History and Political Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad-Dn. (Since 1942).

THE INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA. ANNUAL REPORT 1944-45.

I

INTRODUCTION :

This Report covers the twentieth year of the Inter-University Board of India (*i. e.*, from April 1, 1944 to March 31, 1945).

During the year under report the personnel of the Board underwent the following changes :

1. H. C. Papworth, Esq., M.A., O.B.E., Pro-Vice-Chancellor, University of Travancore took the place of Rajyasevapravina Dr. C. V. Chandrasekharan, M. A. (Oxon.), D. Litt., F. R. H. S., who was a representative on the Board since the inception of the University of Travancore in 1933.

2. Rajadharmaprasakta Mr. T. Singaravelu Mudaliar, B.A., B.L., Vice-Chancellor, University of Mysore, took the place of Mr. E. G. Mc Alpine, M. A., Dip. Edn., V. D., J. P., who was a representative of the University since February 1942

3. S. M. Azam, Esq., M. A. (Cantab.), B.Sc., (Hons) (Lond.), C.C.S., E.E., Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University Hyderabad-In., took the place of Hon'ble Dr. Sir Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, M. A (Oxon.), LL D., who was a member of the Board since May 1942

4. Dr. P. Parija, D Sc., O.B.E., I.E.S., Vice-Chancellor of the Utkal University represents that University on the Inter-University Board from May 1944.

The Board heartily welcomes the new members: Mr. H. C. Papworth, Rajadharmaprasakta Mr. T. Singaravelu Mudaliar, Mr. S. M. Azam and Dr P. Parija.

The Board places on record the valuable services rendered by the retiring members: Rajyasevapravina Dr. C. V. Chandrasekharan, Mr. E. G. Mc Alpine and Hon'ble Dr. Sir Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur.

The Board offers its congratulations to the following members on the honour of Knighthood conferred on them by H. M. the King-Emperor :

1. Diwan Bahadur Dr. A. L. Mudaliar, B. A., M. D., F. R. C. O. G., F. A. C. S., Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras; and
2. B. J. Wadia, Esq., M. A., LL. B., Bar-at-Law, Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay, Bombay.

Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, D. Litt., Bar-at-Law, M. L. A., Vice-Chancellor, Patna University, Patna, was the Chairman of the Board for

the year and Prof. H. K. Sherwani, M. A. (Oxon.), F. R. Hist. S., Bar-at-Law, Head of the Department of History and Political Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad-Dn., continued to be its Secretary.

II

REPORT OF ACTION TAKEN ON THE RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL MEETING:

Action has been taken on all the Resolutions passed at the last meeting of the Board held at Hyderabad-Dn., on 11th and 13th December, 1943.

1. The recommendations of the Inter-University Board on Post-war Educational Development in India forwarded by the Educational Adviser to the Government of India as contained in Resolution II was communicated to all the Universities and they are agreeable to the recommendations. (*Appendix A.*)

2. According to Resolution IV full information regarding the minimum qualifications required for appointment to posts of teachers for post-graduate classes in special subjects of study was collected and placed before the Twentieth meeting held at Patna. The matter is under the consideration of the Sub-Committee appointed for the purpose according to Resolution II, *vide* p. 5, 15-25 of the "Proceedings of the Twentieth Annual Meeting".

3. In connection with the new editions of Balfour's Cyclopaedia and the District and Provincial as well as Central Gazetteers of India, as desired by Resolution V, the Provincial and State Governments and the Government of India were informed that the Universities would be very pleased to undertake the task if they (Governments) make themselves responsible for the financial side. But the Government of India "regret they are unable to undertake the revision owing to the existing financial stringency and paper situation."

4. With reference to Resolution VI, the Expert Committees appointed to examine the facilities available for research in the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore, and the Imperial Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore, did not meet. The opinion of Dr. Minett which is printed in Appendix B, page 25 of the "Proceedings of the Twentieth Annual Meeting" was read and recorded at the last meeting held at Patna.

5. According to Resolution VIII information collected from the Universities and the Boards of High School and Intermediate Education regarding the question of fixing a minimum age in all Universities before which no candidate shall be allowed to appear in the Matriculation Examination, was placed before the Board at Patna. Please see Resolution IV, p. 5. of the "Proceedings of the Twentieth Annual Meeting" for the Board's decision.

6. In connection with Resolution X the question of the recognition of the Indian Army Special Certificate of Education was further considered by the Board at the Patna meeting where the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General explained the revised syllabus of the above Examination. The Board then recommended to the Universities and the Boards of High School and Intermediate Education (according to Resolution XXV, p. 11 of the "Proceedings of the Twentieth Annual

Meeting") to consider the Indian Army Special Certificate of Education to be equivalent to the Matriculation examination of the Universities.

7. The Sub-Committee appointed under Resolution XII in regard to the nomenclature of the degrees conferred by the Universities did not meet.

8. Resolution XIV requesting the Central and Provincial Governments to remove the ban on storing of certain chemicals in Chemistry Laboratories of Universities and for the grant of licence for the purchase of chemicals required for use in Chemistry laboratories, was duly communicated to the Governments concerned, but no definite reply has so far been received from any.

9. In connection with Resolution XV the Government of India have written that they "are unable to accept the recommendation of the Board" for exempting University and College Libraries from the requirement of an import licence.

10. Resolution XVII requesting the Universities to lay stress on spoken English in their curriculum and examination has a favourable response as shown in *Appendix B*.

11. In reply to Resolution XVIII reiterating the need for the introduction of Anthropology in post-graduate departments, Universities which have replied have written to say that due to lack of funds they are unable to introduce the course at present. *Appendix C*.

12. In connection with Resolution XIX, the Universities are taking steps for enriching the literature of languages in order to make the mother-tongue the medium of instruction.

13. Recommendations contained in Resolution XX for raising the standard of general knowledge among University students, are agreeable to the Universities which have replied.

14. Close co-operation already exists in most cases between the Departments of Government and the Departments of study at the Universities according to Resolution XXI as shown in *Appendix D*.

15. According to Resolution XXII Universities were recommended to make Indian Epigraph and Archaeology as optional subjects in the post-graduate course in Indian History. Among the replies received it is found that the subject is already offered as optional subject for Honours and post-graduate courses in history of the Annamalai University while it is under the consideration of the Agra, Andhra, Delhi and Nagpur Universities. The Osmania University have already made Archaeology, Epigraphy and Numismatics as an alternative subject in M. A. Finals in History.

16. Replies received in connection with Resolution XXV regarding facilities for students in maternity and gynaecological work and also uniformity in the detailed syllabus for Chemistry, Physics which form part of the B. Sc. course, show that the matter is receiving the attention of the Universities having Medical Faculties. *Appendix E*.

17. Resolution XXVI regarding the setting up of a non-official agency in England for the welfare of Indian students who proceed abroad was communicated to the Government of India and they have written to say that the "question of organisations necessary in the United Kingdom is under discussion with the authorities concerned."

18. Resolution XXVII recommended to the Universities to take

the advice of a competent Librarian (whenever possible) while making appointments of Librarians. The Universities which have replied are favourable to the suggestion.

19. Among those who have replied to Resolution XXVIII for having the stock-taking in Libraries of the Universities done by qualified Librarians, Andhra, Annamalai and Delhi Universities are following this practice.

20. Resolution XXXIII reaffirmed the Board resolution passed in 1942 regarding the introduction of Sociology. Except the Osmania University which has replied that it is already included in their courses of study, the matter is under the consideration of other Universities.

21. The recommendation of the Board contained in Resolution XXXIV regarding the study of Plant Pathology has been given effect to recently by the Nagpur University. The other Universities which have replied have either referred the matter to their Faculty of Agriculture or recorded it (*Appendix F.*)

22. According to Resolution XXXVI the Universities were requested to take steps in the matter of exchange of Professors and other teachers between each Indian Universities, the replies received unfortunately show no further progress than that received to the Resolution of 1939. (*Appendix G.*)

23. In connection with Resolution XXXVIII regarding the conditions of service etc., of University teachers was placed before the Board at the Patna meeting and it is under the consideration of a Sub-Committee appointed for the purpose as referred to in paragraph 2 above.

24. The matter recommended by the Board in connection with Resolution XXXIX that a Central Institute of Applied Psychology be established at Delhi in close association with Universities is under the consideration of the Government of India.

25. In reply to the request made to the Government of India for granting exemption from the payment of customs duty to Universities, Colleges and other educational institutions on the chemicals and apparatus purchased by them purely for scientific purposes, as contained in Resolution XL, the Government of India have written that they are 'unable to accede to the request.'

26. Reply to Resolution XLI received from the Government of India, War Department, in connection with different questions raised in the Resolution is printed in *Appendix H.*

27. The remaining Resolutions, wherever necessary, were forwarded to the parties concerned.

III.

ACTION TAKEN ON RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE FIFTH CONFERENCE OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

Action has been taken on all the Resolutions passed at the Fifth Quinquennial Conference of Indian Universities held at Hyderabad-Dn., on 15th, 16th, and 17th December 1943.

1. Resolution III containing the recommendation of the Conference that a general course of English as a means of expression should be compulsory for B. A. and B. Sc. courses and that English Literature might be optional was forwarded to the Universities and most of the Universities which have replied have written that this is adopted by them.

2. The need for the introduction of Anthropology and Sociology as subjects of graduate and post-graduate studies in Indian Universities as recommended in Resolution IV is agreeable to the Universities. The Universities of Madras and Calcutta have introduced the course, while other Universities like Benares, Agra, Annamalai, Nagpur and Travancore are prepared to introduce the course in their Universities shortly. *Appendix I.*

3. According to Resolution V the special subjects of study suitable for women have been introduced in all the Universities which have replied. But the University of Delhi is against this proposal although it supports the introduction of complete course of study of Domestic Science. *Appendix J*

4. The recommendation of the Conference in Resolution VI regarding the provision to be made for the study of Muslim Philosophy, Indian Philosophy and Islamic History as optional subjects for graduate and post-graduate courses has met with favourable response. Facilities are available in the Universities of Calcutta and Madras and the proposal is under consideration of other Universities. *Appendix K.*

5. In reply to Resolution VII that a Central Institute of Applied Psychology be established by the Government of India at Delhi in close association with Universities, the Government of India have written to say that the matter is under the consideration.

6. Resolution VIII regarding the memorandum on education and training of Engineers drawn up by the Council of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers of Great Britain was forwarded to all the Universities, Provincial and State Governments. Replies received from them show that the Resolution is suitable to them. (*Appendix L.*)

7. According to Resolution IX information collected from the Universities for securing uniformity of standards and conditions under which professional and research degrees are awarded was placed before the Sub-Committees, the details of which are found in p.5 and concerned Appendices E and F contained in the 'Proceedings of the Twentieth Annual Meeting.'

8. Resolution X which contained the opinion of the Conference that in all councils constituted for the purposes of research under the auspices of the Government of India, adequate representation of Universities should be made available and work of these bodies should be made known to the Universities was forwarded to the Government of India. The reply received through the Government of India from the various bodies such as Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Indian Research Fund Association and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, are shown in *Appendix M.*

9. Resolution XI regarding the principle of reciprocity between Delhi and other Universities were communicated to the Universities and Boards of High School and Intermediate Education for their

sympathetic consideration. Annamalai and Travancore Universities have recognised this principle whereas it is under the consideration of other Universities and Boards.

10. The data collected in connection with conditions of service etc., of University teachers as required by Resolution XII was placed before the last meeting of the Board held at Patna and the matter is under consideration of the Sub-Committee appointed for the purpose. *Vide Resolution VII, p. 5 of the "Proceedings of the Twentieth Annual Meeting."*

11. Resolution XIII regarding the representation to be given to all the Universities in their respective legislatures was communicated to the Provincial, Central and State Governments. Replies received show that the Governments of C. P. and Berar and Madras have given a seat to the Universities in their jurisdiction while the Government of Mysore has given two. Governments of U. P. and Travancore have so far no University representatives on their Legislatures. *Appendix N.*

12. Resolution XIV recommended to the Universities to give to their activities an ethical, social and spiritual outlook, is agreeable to all the universities. *Appendix O.*

13. As required by Resolution XVII the Universities are co-operating in the matter of giving all facilities for the education of soldiers returning to civil life. *Appendix P.*

14. The remaining Resolutions, wherever necessary, were forwarded to the parties concerned.

IV.

CORRESPONDENCE ON IMPORTANT QUESTIONS:

1. The Watumull Foundation has been established by Mr. Gobindram J. Watumull of Honolulu, Hawaii, and Los Angeles, California, for carrying on philanthropic and educational activities which will help to increase national efficiency of India and further better understanding between the United States and India. The Foundation offers one Travelling fellowship for one year and ten scholarships to Indian men and women to carry on higher studies and research in American Universities and institutions for advanced agricultural and technical education for two years. The details of the scheme were circulated to all the Universities.

2. The Watumull Foundation have also decided with the approval of the United States authorities to send Dr. Merle Curti of the University of Wisconsin as their first visiting professor to Indian Universities who would be in this country sometime about the middle of 1945. The matter was communicated to all the Universities and the Universities of Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Andhra, Annamalai, Benares, Calcutta, Ceylon, Dacca, Delhi, Madras, Mysore, Nagpur, Osmania, The Panjab, Patna and Travancore are quite willing to take advantage of the professor's visit and arrange for his lectures in their Universities. The Secretary, Inter University Board is planning an itinerary for the professor in this country.

3. The Board continued to function as an Inter-University Employment Bureau. Advertisements for vacancies received from differ-

ent Universities of India and foreign countries as also from the Government of India and the Public Service Commissions were duly circulated.

4. The Board continued to be in touch with the various Departments of the Government of India, the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, the Universities Bureau of the British Empire and the High Commissioner for India in London, and others.

5. Enquiries from the students, the public and the Government Departments as also from the Universities which were received in the course of the year were duly attended to.

V.

PUBLICATIONS:

During the year under report the following publications were issued :-

1. "Annual Report of the Inter-University Board for the year 1943-44";
2. "Proceedings of the Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Inter-University Board of India."
3. "List of Subjects in Arts and Science in which Research work is being done in different Universities and Research institutions."
4. "Bibliography of Doctorate Theses in Science and Arts accepted by Indian Universities from 1941."
5. Consolidated Rules for the Conduct of Inter-University Tournaments."

VI.

ELECTIONS:

1. Sir Maurice Gwyer, K. C. B., K. C. S. I., D. C. L., LL.D., Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi, was elected as a member of the Governing Body of the Doon School, Dehra Dun in place of Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee, M. A., B. L., Bar-at-law, D. Litt., M. L. A.

2. Dr. V. R. Khanolkar, B. Sc. (Lond.), M. D. (Lond.), Director of Laboratories, Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay, was elected by the Medical Faculties of Indian Universities as a member of the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association vice the late Dr. M. Husnain.

3. Dr. P. Parija, D. Sc., O. B. E., I. E. S., Vice-Chancellor, Utkal University, Cuttack and Khan Bahadur Mian M. Afzal Husain, M. Sc., M. A., (Cantab.), were elected to the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research as representatives from 1st April 1945.

4. Mr. M. Ruthnaswamy, M. A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, C. I. E., and Dr. P. Parija, D. Sc., O. B. E., I. E. S., were re-elected as representatives to the Central Advisory Board on Forest Utilisation.

5. According to the constitution of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology in India, which was newly formed, six members representing the Universities of India were included and the Inter-University Board decided to nominate the following members :—

a. Representatives of the Inter-University Board from the Universities of Calcutta, Lucknow and Mysore :—

1. Dr Syamaprasad Mookerjee, M.A., B.L., Bar-at-Law, D.Litt., M.L.A.,
2. Prof. N. K. Sidhanta, M.A. (Cantab.)
3. Rajadharmaprasakta Mr. T Singaravelu Mudaliar, B.A. B.L.

b. Professors of History nominated by the Dacca Osmania and the Panjab Universities :—

1. Dr. K Qanungo, M.A., Ph.D. Professor of History, Dacca University.
2. Prof. H K. Sherwani, M.A., (Oxon), F.R.Hist.S., Bar-at-Law, Head of the Department of History, Osmania University.
3. Prof. Ross Wilson, Professor of History, Panjab University.

VII.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT:

The accounts of the Board for 1944 were audited by Messrs. Fraser and Ross, Chartered Accountants, Madras, and certified as correct. The statement of Receipts and Payments as audited by them is found in *Appendix Q*.

The Provident Fund account of the staff showed a balance of Rs. 2,528-2-3 on 31st December 1944.

VIII.

INTER-UNIVERSITY SPORTS AND MISCELLANEOUS:

1. A short account of the Inter-University Sports activities will be found in the Secretary's report presented to the Sports Board meeting held at Lahore (*Appendix R*.) The Board takes this opportunity to thank the Universities who organised the Zonal and final tournaments during the year. The reports from the organisers of the Inter-University Tournaments for the year 1944-45, the Proceedings of the Fifth meeting of the Inter-University Sports held at Lahore on 30th January 1945 are found in (*Appendix R*.)

2. The Board is thankful to the Universities and other learned institutions for sending their publications such as calendars, Journals, Magazines etc. He, however, regrets that as far as Universities are concerned there is much to be done as there are only a few Universities which send their calendars, convocation addresses and other academic literature to the Board. He takes this opportunity and requests the Universities to cooperate with him in keeping the library up-to-date. The library now possesses 349 books.

3. As the Secretary is relinquishing charge on June 16, he would like to express his gratefulness to the members of the Board for their consideration and goodwill and to the Chairmen of the Board under whom he was privileged to work. His position as the lay Secretary of the Sports Board seemed none too easy at first, and he takes this opportunity of thanking expert sportsmen with whom it was his great pleasure to work, for the unstinted help they gave in the furtherance of the objects of this very important branch of the Inter-University Board. Lastly, he wishes to express his deep recognition for the cooperation which both the members of his office staff always showed him in the performance of his duties.

H. K. SHERWANI,

Secretary.

SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA,

Chairman.

APPENDIX A.**Post-War Educational Development.**

Resolution II of 1943 (Hyderabad-Dn.):

Resolved.— 1. The Inter-University Board generally welcomes the system for national education as set forth in the Memorandum by the Educational Adviser to the Government of India.

2. It recommends for adoption as soon as possible the principle of compulsion for all boys and girls for a period of eight years from the age of five. This course of eight years should include a primary stage of five years, a middle school stage of three years, during which period the pupils should have an opportunity of 'learning through activity,' in arts and crafts. While the general outline of the scheme should be framed on an All-India basis, it is desirable to leave it to the different provinces to modify the scheme if necessary, to suit local requirements keeping in view, however, the essential aspects of the scheme.

3. While the Board is of opinion that the principle of a three year course for the first degree in arts and sciences is a sound one, it strongly feels that the three year course cannot be started unless and until the High School course is thoroughly reformed and extended so as to include one year of the present Intermediate and the quality of the staff, and the standards considerably raised.

It is understood that the degree courses in Medicine, Engineering and Technology will require a longer period than three years. The minimum qualification for the degree courses in Medicine, Engineering and Technology will be the first year of the degree course, while the minimum qualification for the courses of foremen, overseers, and licentiates in Medicine would be the higher school certificate.

4. After giving full consideration to the scheme of Matriculation Examination outlined in the Memorandum as well as the Report of the Joint Meetings appointed by the Inter-University Board and the Central Advisory Board of Education, the Board resolves that every candidate should be examined in the five basic subjects of Mother Tongue, English, Mathematics, Elementary Science and History and Geography and in specialisation the optional subjects will be spread over the last three years of the school course. These optionals should include Domestic Science for girls. The medium of instruction and examination in the High School stage shall be the mother tongue.

As regards the Board of Control, the Inter-University Board endorses the recommendation of the Matriculation Sub-Committee that in different areas a Joint Board consisting of representatives of the Universities, Education Authorities and the Schools concerned should be set up and that this Board should be responsible for settling detailed arrangements and conducting the examinations.

5. As it is one of the main functions of the Universities to contribute to the advancement of learning and scientific research, the Universities and higher Technological Institutions should make adequate provision for Post-graduate and Research work. The colleges of Medicine, Engineerings and Technology should be affiliated to the Universities though higher research in Technological courses might be organised in close co-operation with the industrial establishments.

6. In a vast country like India, so far as Arts and Sciences are concerned, the question of overlapping cannot arise. With regard to highly specialised technological courses, overlapping should be avoided.

7. If, under the scheme of educational development, the Central Government undertakes to make grants to Universities, a Central Grants Committee might be appointed and its functions will be :

- (1) To assess and distribute grants from public funds to the Universities ;
- (2) To examine and advise upon all schemes for major developments ;
- (3) To visit the Universities once in five years and make recommendations, if any, to them

It should consist of men of academic eminence and experience of University administration in India and will work, where necessary, through provincial and regional sub-committees, but any kind of control or inspection is not consistent with the dignity and autonomy of the Universities, while the advice and co-operation of the Central Grants Committee will always be welcomed by the Universities.

8. It is hoped that when the Scheme is in operation the Universities of the States will join and give their full co-operation

Summary of Replies Received;

Agra.—Noted.

Andhra —A conference of Madras, Annamalai and Andhra Universities and also of the Heads of Professional Colleges and of Government Educational Department is suggested to co-ordinate a scheme.

Annamalai.—4. This University is in agreement with the principle enunciated here.

5. This University provides for post-graduate and research work.

Delhi.—This University is in agreement generally with the observations made in the resolution. The three years degree course has already been introduced in this University and schools in Delhi Province have been reorganised for that purpose. The Board of Higher Secondary Education now holds a Higher Secondary School Examination after XI class. The benefit of this reorganization are even now being felt.

With regard to paragraph 3 of the resolution, this University hopes that the degree course in Medicine will ultimately be preceded by a three years B. Sc. course in anatomy, physiology and similar subjects which form the foundation of a medical education.

With regard to paragraph 7 this University would see no objection, but on the other hand many advantages, in an inspection by the Central Grants Committee on the request of the University.

Madras.—Recorded.

Nagpur.—The matter is receiving the attention of the Committee of the Academic Council.

Osmania —The authorities of the University agree in principle with the recommendations of the Board.

Travancore.—The University is in general agreement with the recommendations of the Board. The Government of Travancore have

appointed an Education Reorganization Committee to enquire into and report on the reorganization of education in the State, in all its stages, with special reference to post-war developments. The recommendations of the Committee are awaited.

APPENDIX B.

Place of English Language and Literature :

Resolution XVII of 1943 (Hyderabad-Dn) :

Resolved that the attention of the Universities be invited to the Board Resolution III of 1932, which is as follows :—

“The Board considers it desirable that a general course of English as a means of expression should be compulsory for both B. A. and B. Sc. students and a study of English as literature may be optional, provided that the general course is sufficiently extensive and includes some knowledge of modern authors.”

Resolved further that the Universities be requested to indicate what steps have been taken to implement the resolution and also how far they lay stress on spoken English in their curriculum and examinations.

Summary of Replies Received :

Agra.—According to the Statutes of the University General English is a compulsory subject and English Literature optional for the B. A. examination. For the B. Sc. examination General English is optional and the suggestion of making it compulsory has been referred to the Faculty of Science.

Allahabad.—The general course of English is compulsory for B A. students and the study of English as a Literature is optional in the B. A. Examination. To test a candidate's power of oral expression we have a viva-voce test in English.

Andhra.—The University has not taken any particular steps in that direction and it does not think it necessary to take any special steps.

Annamalai.—The scheme of study for Part I in this University include a compulsory English which lays emphasis, among other things, on the study of English as a means of expression. It includes a study of modern authors also

Benares.—General English is compulsory in B. A. and optional for B. Sc.

Ceylon.—In view of the high standard of spoken and written English in Ceylon schools, this University does not consider that a general course of English at the University is necessary. A candidate whose English was poor would not be admitted to the University.

Delhi—A knowledge of English is demanded from all Pass and Honours students : the curriculum is so designed as to test the candidate's knowledge of English language and not of English literature. Only students who take up Hons. or Post-graduate courses in English are required to study English literature.

Madras.—Recorded.

Nagpur.—The proposal is already in force in this University, "General English" (i. e., Essay Unseens, Rapid-Reading etc.) being compulsory for B. A. Pass and B. Sc. Pass examination and "Special English" (i. e., English Literature) being an optional subject for the B. A. Pass Examination.

As regards the stress on spoken English and some knowledge of Modern authors, this resolution is being forwarded to the Board of Studies in English for taking such action as it may be feasible in the matter.

The Punjab.—In the syllabuses of reading prescribed by the University the study of English is already conducted along the lines suggested.

No reform at the B. A. stage is possible unless a corresponding reform is effected on the Intermediate stage.

Travancore —This is one of the subjects under the consideration of the Education Reorganisation Committee.

APPENDIX C.

Introduction of a Course of Study in Anthropology :

Resolution XVIII of 1943 (Hyderabad-Dn.) :

"**Resolved** that the Board reiterates the need for the introduction of Anthropology in post-graduate departments of Universities."

Summary of Replies Received :

Agra.—The University is not at present in a position to be able to introduce the subject of Anthropology.

Allahabad.—The University is anxious to introduce Anthropology as a special subject for the M. Sc. and M. A. examinations, but funds are not available at present.

Andhra.—No views to offer.

Annamalai.—This University is in agreement with the proposition, but does not propose to introduce the course in anthropology immediately.

Delhi.—No provision has been made because of lack of qualified teachers.

Madras.—Recorded.

Travancore.—It is too early to think of the introduction of this subject in this University.

APPENDIX D.

Closer cooperation between the Departments of Government and Departments of Research in Universities :

Resolution XXI of 1943 (Hyderabad-Dn.) :

"**Resolved** that there should be closer cooperation between the Departments of Government and the Departments of Research at the Universities."

*Summary of Replies Received :***(a) Universities :**

Agra.—This has been forwarded to the affiliated colleges for necessary action.

Andhra.—This University agrees.

Annamalai.—This University endorses the view.

Delhi.—There is cooperation between the Imperial Records Department and the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Departments of History, Physics and Chemistry in this University.

Andhra.—Recorded.

Nagpur.—Noted.

Osmania.—Noted.

Travancore.—This University and the Government of Travancore have already put this principle into operation. The Travancore General Research Institute organized under the auspices of the University makes possible close cooperation between Government Departments and the Research Department in the University. The Council of Research, the governing body of the Institute consists of both Heads of Government Departments and University Teachers. The Dewan-Vice-Chancellor is the Chairman of the Council.

(b) Governments and States.

Central Provinces & Berar.—The Education Department has begun liaison between the departments of Government and the departments of study at the University by calling for suggestions for research work from heads of departments and circulating them to Government colleges for selection of subjects of research for the year 1945-46. The Nagpur University has also circulated a questionnaire regarding demands for graduates and under-graduates for the post-war period.

Madras.—Whenever necessity occurs, the University Research Departments undertake work at the instance of this Government; for instance, Dr. Gopal Rao, Reader, Andhra University, has been entrusted with the investigation of the suitability of high-grade limestone deposits occurring in the Province for use in chemical industries. The Government have also sanctioned a grant to the Andhra University for conducting research in the economics of the palmyra jaggery industry. The Government have just approved the opening of a College of Technology by the Madras University and the work is to be carried on pooling together the resources of the University laboratories and the Government College of Engineering, Madras. The Universities of this Province are sometimes entrusted with research work by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

United Provinces.—Individual cases in which the cooperation is sought between the departments of Government and those research may be referred to Government for consideration by the University concerned.

Mysore.—The University of Mysore is in full agreement with the resolution.

Travancore.—This Government and the University of Travancore have already accepted the principle of this resolution. The scientific

units formerly under the control of Government Departments have now been transferred to the University and the University renders technical, routine as well as investigational service to all the development departments of the State.

APPENDIX E.

Facilities in Maternity and Gynaecological work and uniformity in the Basic Scientific Subjects.

Resolution XXV of 1943 (Hyderabad-Dn.) :

" Resolved that

- (a) The Inter-University Board emphasises the need for adequate facilities for students in maternity and gynaecological work in every Medical College attached to a University.
- (b) **Resolved** further that, as far as possible the detailed syllabus for Chemistry, Physics and Biology which form part of the I. Sc. course should be similar in all the Universities."

Summary of Replies Received:

Agra.

- (a) Referred to the Faculty of Medicine for consideration.
- (b) The University has no direct control over the Intermediate education.

Andhra.

- (a) The subject is referred to the Board of students in Medicine for its opinion.

Annamalai.—

- (a) There is no Medical Faculty in this University.
- (b) The scope and standard of the present syllabuses in Chemistry, Physics and Biology are equal to that aimed at by all the other Indian Universities, for their Intermediate course of study. If any concrete suggestions are made for the modification of these syllabuses, they will receive due consideration by the authorities. So far there has been no suggestion of any impediment on this account affecting the admission of the Inter. Science students of this University to any of the Medical Colleges in India.

Delhi.

- (a) There are fairly good facilities for students in maternity and gynaecological work in Lady Hardinge Medical College.
- (b) This University has now no I. Sc. classes, but it has a pre-medical course where the courses are similar to those in the neighbouring Universities.

Madras

Recorded.

Nagpur.

Noted.

- Travancore** (a) There is no Medical Faculty in this University.
 (b) To bring the Science syllabus for the Intermediate Examination into line with those in other Universities this University has introduced Practical Examinations. The question of including Organic Chemistry in the Chemistry syllabus is under consideration.

APPENDIX F.

Study of Plant Pathology:

Resolution XXXIV of 1943 (Hyderabad-Dn.) :

" **Resolved** that in order to stimulate interest in the study of Plant Pathology, and to meet the increasing demand for junior plant pathological staff, the Board requests the Provinces with Agricultural Institutions working under them, the heads of those institutions and the Universities with Agricultural College attached to them to separate Plant Pathology from Agricultural Botany or other subjects for purposes of instruction and examination "

Summary of Replies Received :

(a) Universities :

Agra.—This has been referred to the Faculty of Agriculture for consideration

Andhra.—This does not arise until the University opens Honours Course in Botany Main.

Annamalai.—There is no Faculty of Agriculture in this University.

Delhi.—This University does not yet possess a department of Agriculture.

Madras —Recorded.

Nagpur.—This has been recently done

The Punjab.—A separate part-paper in Plant Pathology is set for the B. Sc (Agr.) candidates. Plant Pathology is also a subject for the M. Sc. (Agr.) degree and several candidates have taken advantage of this. There is, therefore, already adequate provision for the study of this subject to produce qualified research staff for Plant Pathological investigation

Travancore.—There is no Faculty of Agriculture.

(a) Governments :

Madras —The subject of Plant Pathology has been given a definitely better place in the syllabuses of the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, and an independent status in the University Examination.

United Provinces—A copy of the resolution is being forwarded to the various Universities of the Province for their consideration.

APPENDIX G.

Exchange of University Teachers :

Resolution XXXVI of 1943 (Hyderabad-Dn.) :

" **Resolved** that the following resolution passed in 1939 be re-affirmed; and the Universities be requested to take active steps in the matter :

"Resolved that in the opinion of the Board it is desirable to arrange for the exchange of Professors and other teachers between different Indian Universities; but as it has not been so far practicable, the Board requests the Universities to reconsider the question."

Summary of Replies Received :

Agra.—Agra University has no teachers of its own and, therefore, no action can be taken by it in this direction.

Andhra —So far as this University is concerned, it is not practicable at present.

Annamalai.—The Inter-University Board is requested to draft a suitable scheme.

Delhi.—Such a step is impracticable unless the Board provides some organization to arrange exchange of teachers.

Madras.—Recorded.

Nagpur.—Noted.

Osmania.—Noted.

Travancore.—This is desirable, but there are obvious difficulties in the way. This University is of opinion that such a scheme can best be co-ordinated by the Inter-University Board.

APPENDIX H.

University officers Training Course :

Extracts of letter No. 2552/1-M. (S. & M), dated the 20th October 1944, from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, War Department, New Delhi, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, Hyderabad-Dn.

"(a) The grant of acting rank of Captain conforms to that admissible in regular units of the Indian Army. It is therefore not possible to grant a higher rank.

(b) The question of a Vice-Chancellor being included as a member of the Unit Advisory Committee was raised at the 1942 U. T. C. Conference and for various reasons it was not considered feasible to amend the Indian Territorial Forces Rules to provide for this. It was accordingly agreed that the existing rules should stand, i. e., the non-military members continue to be nominated by the Provincial Government.

(c) Steps have been and are being taken to implement the suggestions made.

(d) Government of India consider that there is nothing derogatory in the award of the rank of Lt Colonel to Vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities, and they are not in favour of granting any higher rank."

APPENDIX I.

Introduction of Anthropology and Sociology as subjects of Study.*Resolution IV of the Conference :*

“ Resolved that this conference recommends the need for the introduction of Anthropology and Sociology as subjects of graduate and post-graduate studies in Indian Universities.”

Summary of Replies Received :

Agra.—The University is not at present in a position to be able to introduce the subject of Anthropology.

The question of introducing Sociology as an optional paper for the M. A. degree in the subjects of Economics, History, Politics and Philosophy has been under consideration by the various bodies of the University.

Andhra.—No views to offer.

Annamalai —A proposal to introduce Sociology as a subject of study for the B. A. and B. Sc. Degree courses is under consideration.

Benares.—We agree in principle. When funds permit further action will be taken.

Calcutta —Anthropology is already a subject for the graduate and post-graduate Studies in this University.

Sociology—theoretical and applied, forms a part of the post-graduate course of study in Political Economy and Political Philosophy.

Delhi.—This University is not prepared to introduce Sociology as a subject of graduate and post-graduate studies nor is it clear what the content of the expression is. This University does not deny the importance of the study of anthropology, but is of opinion that where it is not possible to teach all subjects, there are other subjects which should have a preference.

Madras —Anthropology has been introduced as a subject of study for B. A. and B. Sc. Degree courses.

Nagpur.—Noted The Academic Council has resolved as follows; “ that the Council accepts in principle that it is desirable to introduce :

(1) Anthropology as an optional subject for the Intermediate Examination in Arts;

(2) Sociology as an optional subject for the B. A. (Pass) Examination ; and

(3) Papers in Sociology including Social Psychology as an alternative paper for the M. A. and B. A. (Hons) Examinations.”

Travancore.—These subjects have not yet been introduced in this University

APPENDIX J.

Introduction of Special Subjects suitable for Women :*Resolution V of the Conference :*

"This Conference resolves to reiterate the resolution passed by the Inter-University Board in December 1939, to the following effect:

"Resolved that it is desirable to introduce special subjects of study suitable for women such as Domestic Science, Music and other Fine Arts as optional subjects for the Intermediate, Degree and Diploma Courses."

Summary of Replies Received :

Agra—Indian Music, Drawing and Painting and Home Science have already been introduced as optional subjects in the curriculum for the B. A. examination.

Andhra—The University has already constituted a Board of Studies in Domestic Science and the University will be able to introduce the subject in a year.

Annamalai—Music is given a prominent place in our scheme of studies. There is provision for a diploma and post-diploma courses in Music besides the Intermediate course which includes Music as one of the optional subjects.

Benares—We have Domestic Science, Music and Painting as optional subjects for our admission. I. A. and B. A. Examinations for girls only.

Delhi—This University is altogether against the introduction of special subjects for women into any of the curricula as optional subjects, but it would strongly support the introduction of a complete course of study such as a B. Sc. for Domestic or Home Science, which might properly be taken by women.

Madras—Subjects like Music and Home Science are already included in the University courses of study.

Nagpur—Home Science and Music are already included in the list of optional subjects for the Intermediate (Arts) and B. A. Examinations in this University.

Osmania—Provision already exists at the University College for Women for the teaching of Domestic Science as an optional subject of study for the Inter, B. A., and B. Sc. examination. The recommendation regarding introduction of Music and other Fine Arts is noted.

Travancore—Indian Music is one of the optionals for women students for the Intermediate Examination. The introduction of a course of study in Domestic Science is under consideration.

APPENDIX K.

Study of Muslim Philosophy, Indian Philosophy and Islamic History as Optional Subjects :

Resolution VI of the Conference :

"This Conference recommends to the Universities that provision be made for study of Muslim Philosophy, Indian Philosophy and Islamic History as optional subjects for graduate and post-graduate courses."

Summary of Replies Received :

Agra—This has been referred to the Faculty of Arts for consideration.

Andhra.—The subject is referred to the Board of Studies in Philosophy for their opinion.

Annamalai.—There is provision for the study of Indian Philosophy. The question of including Muslim Philosophy and Islamic History as special subjects for the Honours degree will be considered by the Boards of studies in Philosophy and in History.

Benares.—We have Indian Philosophy and Religion as a Post-graduate course. The proposal to have Muslim Philosophy and Islamic History as optional subjects for B. A. will be considered in due course.

Calcutta —This has already been done.

Delhi.—Facilities for these studies are already available in this University.

Madras.—Subjects like Islamic History and Culture and Indian Philosophy are already included in the University courses of study.

Nagpur.—The resolution will be forwarded to the Boards of Studies in Philosophy and History for taking such action in the matter as may be found feasible

Travancore —It is proposed to introduce a study of Islamic History and Civilization as optional subjects for the Intermediate and B.A. Degree Examinations.

APPENDIX L.

Education and Training of Engineers :

Resolution VIII of the Conference :

" This Conference commends in general, the memorandum on education and training of Engineers drawn up by the Council of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers of Great Britain, to the Universities, Provincial and State Governments, and the Central Government as well as to Heads of Engineering Technical and Technological Institutions.

In particular this Conference endorses the need for effective practical training in well-organised workshops and industrial concerns, such training being given if possible as a preliminary to a theoretical course of instruction and continued thereafter, or the training may cover the whole period of study and include vacation training, provided that the total period of such training, before, during or subsequent to graduation is not less than two years.

The Conference is further of opinion that as the quality of all instruction in Engineering, Technical or Technological studies, depends mainly on the quality of the Teaching staff and their practical touch with the subjects of their speciality, such well trained Engineer Teachers can be recruited only if adequate remuneration is vouchsafed. The Conference, therefore, invites the attention of all managements in charge of such institutions to the need of revising the scales of salary etc., wherever necessary, with a view to attract the right type of persons and would further request the managements to ensure that the equipment provided for is adequate and of proper quality.

This Conference requests Provincial and State Governments and the Central Government to afford all facilities for practical training to the students of Engineering and Technological Institutes in State or

state-aided industrial concerns, workshops and railways and to use their good offices with larger industrial concerns to secure facilities for practical training to the students concerned.

In view of the need for a larger number of trained personnel of University standard to man the industries that are bound to develop in the post-war period in India, this Conference urges on the Governments, Central, Provincial and States, the necessity of providing adequate financial help, machinery etc., to Universities so as to enable them to develop Engineering and Technological institutions and to provide adequate teaching facilities and practical training to the students.

This Conference further recommends that Refresher Courses should be made available and that the teachers should be given facilities to undergo such Refresher Courses and visit foreign countries."

Summary of Replies Received.

(a) Universities:

Agra.—There is no Engineering College in this University.

Andhra.—The recommendations are referred to the Board of studies in Technology to increase the quantum of practical training in the Technology Courses.

Annamalai.—The suggestions made will be considered and given effect to in the Engineering and Technological courses to be started next academic year.

Benares —Noted.

Delhi.—This University does not yet possess an Engineering College or Faculty of Engineering.

Madras.—Recorded.

Nagpur.—There is at present no Engineering College in this Province though the University is trying to persuade the Provincial Government to establish one as early as possible. The Council Generally agrees with the views of the Board. A copy of this resolution will also be forwarded to the Laxminarayan Institute Committee of the University.

Travancore.—The recommendations contained in the Memorandum have already been adopted as far as possible. The Advisory Committee for the College of Engineering includes prominent industrialists. Efforts are being made to provide the necessary laboratory equipments and workshops for the College. The University lays great emphasis on practical training; the Diploma Course is thoroughly practical and one year's practical training is insisted upon for the Degree in Engineering.

(b) Governments and States:

Bihar —A degree course in mechanical and electrical engineering does not yet exist in this province. It is, however, proposed to introduce this course shortly and the recommendations of the Board will be duly considered in making the syllabus of the course.

Central Provinces & Berar.—The question of affording facilities for practical training to the students of Engineering and Techno-

logy will receive the attention it deserves in the post-war plans of educational development in the province.

Madras—This Government maintain only one Engineering College, which is very well equipped. The College provides for separate courses in Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Electrical Engineering, each leading to a degree of the Madras University. The course in each case is one of four years' theoretical instruction followed by a year of practical training. The facilities for practical training are the best available in the Presidency. But with the increasing demand for Engineers which the war has created, it has not been possible in recent years to depute all the students who pass out of the College for practical training in the works and concerns. Some of them have had to be employed in temporary posts in the Provincial and Central Public Works Departments in organizations connected with Civil Defence and also under local boards and municipal corporations. For the present, experience gained in service of this kind is also treated as practical training; but this is only a war time measure.

The salaries now provided for the staff of the College are found generally to attract the right type of men. It is considered that there is no occasion now for a revision of salaries.

The Madras University has just opened a College of Technology. The work of the College is carried on, pooling the resources of the Madras University Laboratories and the Government College of Engineering. The Government have undertaken to provide a non-recurring grant of Rs. 7 lakhs for the necessary buildings and equipment for the college and a recurring annual block grant of Rs. 80,000. Steps are also being taken to place a site, now forming part of the very extensive grounds of the Government Engineering College, at the disposal of the University.

Further planning and development will be considered in connection with the Post-war educational schemes which are in contemplation.

United Provinces—This Government have forwarded a copy of the resolution to the Principal, Thomason College of Civil Engineering, Roorkee, for such action as may be deemed proper.

Travancore.—The principles underlying the resolution have already been incorporated in the scheme for the starting of the College of Engineering under the University of Travancore. The University lays special emphasis on practical training. The candidates for the B. Sc. (Eng.) degree are required to spend not less than one year after their college course in approved practical training. The Diploma course in Engineering is thoroughly practical, alternate periods being spent in College and in Workshops or on works.

At present there is cooperation between the Engineering Departments of the State and the College of Engineering. The Mysore State is affording facilities to the Engineering students from this State for practical training.

The equipment of the College of Engineering which is not quite adequate owing to war conditions will be improved after the war with a view to ensuring efficient instruction and scope for research work.

APPENDIX M.

Representation of Universities on Research Councils.*Resolution X of the Conference:*

"This Conference is of opinion that in all councils constituted for the purpose of research, technical (including agricultural and medical), technological or scientific (Pure and Applied) under the auspices of the Government of India, adequate representation of Universities should be made available and that the work of these bodies should be known to the different Universities from time to time."

Extracts of letter No. F 54-3/44-E., dated the 31st August 1944, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, Simla, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, Hyderabad-Dn.

"I am directed to forward for your information a copy of a letter No. 57-2/44-M, dated the 24th August 1944, received from the Director General, Indian Medical Service.

2. I am to add that so far as the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is concerned, the Advisory Board includes four representatives of Indian Universities. The work of the Council is recorded in its annual report, which is a priced publication. Copies of report are also made available to Universities interested in the scheme of the Council "

Extracts of letter No. 57-2/44-M. dated the 24th August 1944, from the Director General, Indian Medical Service.

"The Research work of the Government of India is usually conducted under the auspices of the Indian Research Fund Association. The following personnel are amongst others, members of the Governing Body of the I. R. F. A.

1. Prof. S. W. Hardikar, M. D., M. R. C. P., Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacology, Osmania University, Hyderabad-Dn.
2. Dr. M. Husnain, D. L. O., D. O. M. S., F. R. C. S., Professor of Ophthalmology, Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna.
3. Prof. P. C. Mitter, M. A., Ph. D., F. N. I., Palit Professor and Head of the Department of Pure Chemistry, University College of Science and Technology, Calcutta.

2. It will also be observed that the reports, journals, circulars etc., issued by the I. R. F. A. from time to time are supplied to the different Universities in India. A copy of the circular letter issued annually regarding the submission of proposals for medical research for scrutiny of the Scientific Advisory Board is also sent to all Surgeons General and the Inspectors General of Civil Hospitals Punjab, U. P.,

and Bihar with the request that they should notify the principals of the Medical Colleges in their respective provinces.

In view of the above we feel that the Universities are adequately represented in the matter of the medical research and no action is considered necessary on the resolution in question."

Extracts of letter No. F. 54-3/44-E., dated the 19th August 1944, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, Simla, to the Secretary, Inter-University Board of India, Hyderabad-Dn.

"So far as the Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research are concerned, there is a good number of University men on them, although they do not represent the Universities as such. It appears the purpose in view, viz., that the Universities should remain in touch with the work of these bodies is adequately fulfilled by the present arrangement."

APPENDIX N.

Representatation of Universities on Legislatures:

Resolution XIII of the Conference:

"**Resolved** that it is desirable that representation be given to all Universities in their respective legislatures (Provincial or Central.")

Summary of Replies Received from Governments:

Central Provinces & Berar.—The Nagpur University has already a seat in the provincial legislature.

Madras.—The Government of India Act, 1235, provides for a representative of the Universities of the Province on the madras Legislative Assembly. The constituency for electing the representative is formed in the manner provided in paragraph 28, Part II of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936.

Sind.—The Government is of the opinion that Universities should have representation on the Legislatures.

United Provinces.—The resolution has been noted and will be kept on record and it is not proposed to take any further action because the composition of the Provincial Legislature can only be changed by Parliamentary legislation which should, under section 308 of the Government of India Act, 1935, be initiated by a resolution passed by the Provincial Legislature.

Hyderabad—Necessary action is being taken to obtain representation of the University in the State Legislative Assembly.

Mysore—Two representatives from the Mysore University constituency are elected, one to the Legislative Council and the other to the Representative Assembly in the State.

Travancore—The University of Travancore supports the resolution. The University is not now represented in the State Legislature.

APPENDIX O.

Ethical, Social and Spiritual Outlook of Universities :*Resolution XIV of the Conference :*

"The Conference recommends to the Universities to give to their activities an ethical, social and spiritual outlook."

Summary of Replies Received :

Agra —This has been forwarded to Colleges for information.

Andhra.—May be done provided it does not bring about religious and communal antagonism which are created on the slightest pretext.

Annamalai.—Social work and social activities find due places in the University life at Annamalainagar. The University's work every day is instituted by a prayer.

Benares.—Noted

Delhi.—This University is not unaware of the ethical, social and spiritual aspects of education but doubts whether any useful purpose is served by resolutions couched in such vague and general terms

Madras — Recorded.

Osmania.—This principle has always been observed in this University.

Travancore —Recorded. -

APPENDIX P.

Facilities for the Education of Soldiers :*Resolution XVII of the Conference :*

"**Resolved** that the Universities be requested to give all facilities for the education of soldiers returning to civil life after the war and to that of their children and also to make more provision for military training and the teaching of Military Science."

Summary of Replies Received :

Agra.—The University will endeavour to co-operate in this direction.

Andhra —This University can give facilities but should be reimbursed

Annamalai —All facilities for the education of soldiers and their children at this University are being given. Provision for military training and teaching of military science will be considered as soon as facilities become available.

Benares. —Noted

Delhi.—This University has already framed special ordinances for this purpose.

Madras.—The University is fully aware of the steps to be taken and that provision for training and teaching of Military Science has been made.

Nagpur.—Such cases will be considered sympathetically, as they arise, by the University. For the present the University has made rules for students on active War Service. The further question of provision for persons who have not attended previously any part of the course for an examination before their return from active War Service is under the consideration of the University.

Travancore.—The resolution contains two separate matters:

- (i) the fitting up of disbanded soldiers in civilian life. This is an ambitious scheme and cannot be taken up by the University alone.
- (ii) Provision for Military training. The University has established the Travancore University Officers' Training and Labour Corps for imparting Military training to students. The University has also instituted Certificate "A" and "B" examinations in Military Science on the lines of the corresponding examinations instituted by the Government of India.

APPENDIX Q.

Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year ended 31st December 1944.

RECEIPTS.

PAYMENTS.

To Balance on 1st January 1944 :—

With Bankers on Current

Account ... 12838-7-3

With Bankers on Fixed,

Deposits ... 3183-6-9

With Secretary ... 63-7-2

16085-5-7

„ Contribution from the Cons-
tituent Universities for 1944-45.

15750-0-0

„ Sale of Publications.

146-2-0

„ Interest on Deposits

47-12-0

„ Inter-University Sports Account.

5752-15-0

By Honorarium to Secretary. 3000-0-0

„ Salaries to Staff 3608-5-0

„ Travelling Allowance to Staff. 637-11-6

„ Travelling Allowance to Representatives. 5004-3-0

„ Contingencies including Postage and
Stationery. 462-3-11

„ Printing of Report etc. 1364-12-0

„ Books and Magazines. 8-2-0

„ Auditors' Fee. 100-0-0

„ Provident Fund. 168-12-0

„ Inter-University Sports. 3635-6-8

„ Miscellaneous Payments. 82-6-8

„ Balance on 31st December 1944 :—

Cash with Bankers, on

current account. 11387-15-4

Cash with Bankers on

Fixed Deposit. 8231-2-3

With Secretary. 41-2-5

19660-4-6

Total Rs. ... 37782-2-7

Total Rs. ... 37782-2-7

Madras, 16th February 1945.

Examined and Found correct.

FRASER & ROSS,

Chartered Accountants,

Registered Accountants.

APPENDIX R.

Inter-University Sports :

(1) *Secretary's Report.*

I am glad to be able to inform the Board that considerable progress has been made in the matter of Inter-University Sports since my last report which was laid before the Inter-University Sports Board at Benares on 28-3-1944. It is gratifying to note that there has been an increase in the number of Universities participating in Inter-University Sports this year compared to previous years, for while we had only five participants in 1942-43, we had thirteen taking part in 1943-44 and we have actually sixteen Universities taking part in this year's Sports. This year the only Universities not participating in any event are Agra, Patna, Nagpur, Utkal and Rangoon. On behalf of the Board I heartily congratulate the Andhra and the Dacca Universities for having responded to our appeal and participating in our Tournaments for the first time this year. Entries in individual games were also more hopeful than in previous year nine Universities participating in each of the Cricket, Football and Hockey Tournaments, eight in the Athletic Events, five in the Tennis Tournament and three in the Swimming Contest. I heartily congratulate the Punjab University for having entered all our tournaments this year. As will be seen there is still much to be desired, and my fervent hope is that time will soon arrive when every University would feel confident enough to enter into healthy rivalry with all other Universities in all our tournaments as was done by the Punjab this year.

One of the outstanding events of the year was the gift of a very handsome Inter-University Swimming Trophy by Nawab Zaheer Yar Jung Bahadur, Ameer-i-Paigah, Hyderabad Deccan, now a member of the Executive Council of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar. The Trophy was designed by and executed under the direct supervision of Hon'ble Nawab Zain Yar Jung Bahadur, member of H. E. H. the Nizam's Executive Council for the Public Works Department. Our hearty thanks are due to both these gentlemen. The Unveiling Ceremony of the Trophy was performed by His Excellency Sir Thomas Rutherford, Governor of Bihar and Chancellor of the Patna University at the time of the inauguration of the twenty-first session of the Inter-University Board at Patna on December 2, 1944. The Trophy is now with the Calcutta University, the winners of the Swimming Championship, and I hope that its addition will be a further incentive for other Universities to prepare the teams for the contest in future.

It is with some satisfaction that I have to report the special mention of Inter-University Sports in the London Times of 18-11-1944, which says;

Sport in Indian Universities

"A welcome recent feature of the work of the Inter-University Board of India has been the establishment of a branch for the purpose of encouraging sport and athletics by the organisation of both zonal and all-India matches and tournaments. The annual report of the Board for 1943-44, now received, contains a statement by the Secretary, Professor H. K. Sherwani, of the Osmania University, Hy-

derabad, on the work of the Sports Board from the time he took over charge in June, 1942. In all 13 Universities took part in the various tournaments. But Professor Sherwani points out that there are some Universities which have never taken part in these sporting events, while others shirk the responsibility when their turn comes for providing the venue. The success of the comparatively new organization depends, he says, upon all the Universities shouldering the responsibilities in turn and thereby promoting healthy rivalry.

The following are the results of the championships this year :—

Tennis.—Maharaja Sree Vikrama Deo Varma Tennis Trophy, won by the Madras University.

Cricket.—Rohinton Baria Cricket Trophy, won by the Bombay University.

Football.—Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee Memorial Football Shield, won by the Panjab University.

Hockey.—Jafar Memorial Hockey Cup, won by the Panjab University.

Swimming.—Nawab Zaheer Yar Jung Bahadur Swimming Trophy, won by the Calcutta University.

Athletics.—Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar Athletic Shield, won by the Panjab University.

On behalf of the Board I most heartily congratulate the winners of these Trophies, Cups and Shields in particular to the Panjab University for having annexed a Triple Crown.

This year's tournaments went on very pleasantly and almost without a hitch, the only two protests being one on behalf of the Muslim University regarding a certain Lucknow player in the North Zonal Football Contest and the other on behalf of the Lucknow University with regard to North Zonal Hockey matches being played at different centres. The first representation was received by the Secretary at the time of the meeting of the Inter-University Board at Patna, and the representatives of the Muslim University and the Lucknow University kindly agreed to refer it for final decision to Principal G. D. Sondhi who represented the University organising the North Zonal Football tournament i. e. the Panjab University. Principal Sondhi was good enough to go through the whole matter and finally decided it in favour of Lucknow. The other matter was referred to the Secretary a little more than a week ago, who wrote back to the President of the Lucknow University Hockey Club requesting him to refer to rule 6, Inter-University Sports Rules, which gives full latitude to the organising University to have the matches played at one or more convenient centres at its option. I would ask any University lodging a protest in future to abide strictly by rule 19 otherwise it is possible that the protest is declared out of order by the Board.

There is a point about which I should like to invite the attention of the Board, and that is with regard to our rightful insistence that there should be enough money allotted to the Sports side of the Inter-University Board in order that payments be possible to all teams travelling long distances. The matter was brought up first by the Punjab University (whose guests we are all happy to be today) at the meeting

of the Sports Board at Calcutta in March 1942, pursuant to which the Sports Board passed a resolution recommending that T. A. be paid to teams travelling over 500 miles. Owing to there being very little money at the disposal of the Sports Board—Rs. 1,600 if all Universities were to pay their quota of Rs. 100 each—the matter was referred back to the Sports Board by the Inter University Board held at Mysore in January, 1943. The Sports Board thereupon decided at its Aligarh session in March 1943 to recommend a levy of a small sports fee of two annas per student per annum to cover all expenses connected with Inter University Sports such as grants in-aid to teams travelling over 500 miles, remuneration to coaches, and all other expenses connected with widening the activities of the Sports Board. This recommendation was modified by the Inter-University Board at its Hyderabad session which recommended that the annual sports subscription be raised from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200, and that "some contribution" be made by the Board to teams travelling over 500 miles. It was however, found that out of 21 constituent Universities only 14 had paid the enhanced subscription and three actually refused to pay altogether. So in order to regularise the sports subscription the Secretary put up a proposition before the Inter-University Board at Patna last December that the Sports subscription of Rs. 200 be consolidated with the Inter-University Board subscription of Rs. 750. This proposal was not accepted by the Inter-University Board. The net result in effect is a revocation of the Mysore resolution making the Sports subscription compulsory and now it is left to individual Universities to pay either Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 more or less according to their choice. The practical result now is that instead of the expected Rs. 2,100 which were earmarked for teams travelling over 500 miles we have barely Rs. 1,400 in hand, while it is not certain at all how much more money will still be forthcoming and when. I am sure the Board would like to offer its cordial thanks to the Punjab University and to the very energetic Secretary of the Punjab University Sports Tournament Committee, Mr. Henry Lal, for having set aside Rs. 1,500 to meet a part of the expenses of teams travelling over 500 miles, which will go a long way towards meeting the purpose we have in view.

I have described the whole position at some length in order to facilitate the Board to arrive at a proper conclusion.

In the end I should like to thank the organisers of this year's Zonal and Final Tournaments, and the Punjab University for their kind hospitality in making arrangements for the meeting of our Board this year. I should also express my gratitude to the Universities individually, to the Inter-University Sports Board, and the great sports organisations of India namely the All India Lawn Tennis Association the Board of Control for Cricket in India, the Indian Hockey Federation, the Indian Olympic Association and the All India Football Federation for having extended to me the fullest cooperation during my three years of office as Secretary. I am sure that without their good will I would not have been able to accomplish my duties to any body's satisfaction. I wish the Board Godspeed.

30-1-1945

H. K. SHERWANI
Secretary.

(ii) **Proceedings of the Fifth meeting of the
Inter-University Sports Board.**

(Including changes in Sports Rules)

The Fifth meeting of the Inter-University Sports Board was held in the Syndicate Room of the Punjab University on January 30, 1945 at 11-30 A. M. The following were present :—

1.	Mr. S. P. Sinha	...	Agra University
2.	Mr. S. M. Tahir Rizvi	...	Aligarh University
3.	Mr. V. L. Powar	...	Benares University
4.	Mr. T. P. Soares	...	Bombay University
5.	Mr. M. D. Ratnasuriya	...	Ceylon University
6.	Dr. A. C. Chatterji	...	Lucknow University
	Mr. C. A. Abraham	...	Madras University
8.	Principal G. D. Sondhi	...	Punjab University
9.	Mr. Jagat Mohan Lal	...	Representing A. I. L. T. A.
10.	Mr. R. D. Bhalla	...	Representing Indian Hockey Federation.
11.	Prof. H. K. Sherwani	...	Osmania University (Secretary)
12.	Mr. Somaravikarama	...	Ceylon University. By special invitation.
13.	Mr. A. C. H. Hervey	...	Punjab University. By special invitation.
14.	Mr. Henry Lall	...	Punjab University. By special invitation.
15.	Mr. S. R. Sayal	...	Punjab University. By special invitation.

In the absence of the Chairman, Dr. S. Sinha, D. Litt., Bar-at-Law, M. L. A. of Patna University, Mr. G. D. Sondhi, Principal, Government College, and President, Punjab University Sports Tournament Committee, Lahore, was unanimously voted to the chair.

I. The Secretary's report was read and adopted. The Board suggested that in future as far as possible the Secretary's report should be circulated to the members before the meeting of the Sports Board.

II. Reports of the organisers of Inter-University Cricket, Football, Hockey and Swimming Tournaments were read, discussed and adopted.

III. The report of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Inter-University Sports Board at Benares on 28-3-1944 to revise the **eligibility rule** (page 3 rule 8) was laid before the Board and the following decisions taken :—

" **Rule 8.** (a) A player representing a University must be one who is a bonafide student of a Collegiate Institution belonging to the University, whose name is on the rolls of an affiliated College, or the University and who is regularly attending a course of study leading to a University Degree (which include the Intermediate Examination).

(b) No student shall be eligible to represent his University for more than 9 consecutive years from the date of his Matriculation or

equivalent Examination, provided, that a student in the Intermediate Course shall be eligible for the first three consecutive years only and in the Bachelor Degree classes for the first three consecutive years when the course is of two years and for first four consecutive years when the course is of three years, and he can play for his remaining period of nine years while he is preparing for his Post Graduate or Post M. A. course as the case may be.

Note:— A student who has appeared for a University examination will cease to be a bonafide students till such time as he again joins an institution,

(c) In the Professional Course (Medicine Engineering, Law and Teaching) a student shall be eligible to represent his University for the consecutive number of years required to complete the particular course, provided the total period shall not exceed ten years from the date of Matriculation or equivalent Examination. (If the Medical Course is one of five years, then the student will be eligible to represent his University for the first five years only and not any longer period during which he may continue to be a student on account of failures.)

(d) No student migrating to or Joining a University after the 31st October each year will be eligible to take part in the Inter-University Tournament of that year

(e) The certificate of the Registrar of the University or the Principal of the College or affiliated institution, as the case may be, would be regarded as final in the matters of these details.

(f) No student shall play for more than one University in the course of a single competition. Any University infringing this rule shall be disqualified for one year, while the player concerned shall be disqualified for two years."

IV. Propositions received from various Universities were taken in turn and the following changes in the rules for the conduct of Inter-University Tournaments were made:—

Swimming.

1. 800 metres Free Style should be deleted from rule 1 (a).
2. All Swimming events should be held in tanks of international length i. e. 25 or 50 or 100 meters
3. Points for open events other than Water Polo shall be 5, 3 and 1.
4. Diving events from the 1 and 3 metres Spring Board and 5 metres fixed boards should be included, according to the Dives prescribed by the All India Swimming Federation from time to time.
5. Delete rule 1 (e) and add a separate rule as follows;—
"There shall be a separate Championship for Water Polo but the responsibility for holding it shall be allotted to the University undertaking other Swimming Contests.

Cricket.

1. The Zonal Distribution of the Cricket Tournament shall be the same as Tennis, Football and Hockey in future.

2. In Cricket rule 2 add after "the result of the first Innings" "which shall be continued to the end." The last sentence should be deleted.
3. Rule 5 the word Cricketer should be changed to student, and the whole rule transferred to eligibility rule 8 as sanctioned.

Tennis.

1. In rule 2 and 3 change "will" into "shall".

Athletics.

1. In rule 2 change "shall" into "may".
2. Under rule 3 add 4 × 400 metres Relay Race and delete "or 10,000 metres Race may or may not be included" and also delete the brackets.
3. Rule 5 to be deleted altogether.
4. Rule 7 delete the sentences "in case of.....the tying Universities."
5. Add the following rules:—

Three extra trials shall be given to the first 4 competitors for a particular event if the actual number of competitors participating in that event does not exceed 12; if the number of such competitors exceed 12 then the 3 extra tries shall be given to the first 6 competitors.

Hockey.

Rule 2 : change 5 minutes to 10 minutes.

General

1. The Zonal distribution, rule 6, last sentence to read: "provided that in case of Tennis Hockey and Football the Zonal matches shall be played at the centre of the University undertaking responsibility for running the Zonal Tournament. In case of Cricket however, the organising University may arrange contests in such a way that when two or more Universities are situated near each other they may play between themselves and the winning team may then proceed to the next centre for the subsequent match and so on.

It shall be the duty of the University holding the Zonal Tournament to make the draws and communicate them to all the Universities concerned in good time.

2. Rule 15: delete "in order..... by them," and add "who shall alone be the channel of communication for the rest of the Tournament"
3. Rule 19; delete "2 hours.....of the game" and add "48 hours in case of "Cricket" and 2 hours in all other cases after the conclusion of the game"
4. Boxing, Wrestling and Basket Ball may be introduced for the purpose of Inter-University Tournaments after the present war.
5. The Secretary be asked to renumber the rules according to serial order from beginning to end.
6. In the next edition the names of the different tournaments should follow the alphabetical order.

Dates. The dates for the closing of entries shall be each year as follows:—

Football, Swimming, ... 1st October,

Cricket, Hockey; ... 15th October.
Athletics, Tennis; ... 1st December.

Entries must reach the Organising Universities and the Secretary by these dates provided that late entries shall be accepted, if accompanied by late entry fee of Rs. 25/- for each team so entered, within a period of 15 days from the last date as given above.

The Tournaments shall be held between the following dates:—

Swimming; 16th October and 31st October.

Cricket, Hockey; 1st November and 3rd January.

Football: 16th October and 30th November.

Athletics and Tennis; 1st January and 31st January.

Provided that the time for the Football Final may be extended up to 31st January if both teams agree.

The Draws are to be made immediately after the closing of the late entries, the particulars of the entries, draws and dates immediately communicated to all Universities concerned and to the Secretary, Inter University Sports Board, and the Tournament to begin as soon after this as can conveniently be arranged.

IV. The following allocation of responsibility was made for running Zonal and Final Tournaments in 1945-46:—

<i>Tournaments</i>	<i>North.</i>	<i>South.</i>	<i>Finals.</i>
1. ATHLETICS.			Madras
2. CRICKET.	Aligarh	Bombay	Bombay
3. FOOTBAL.	Aligarh	Osmania	Osmania
4. HOCKEY.	Lucknow	Madras	Madras
5. SWIMMING.	Calcutta or (failing it) Panjab.		
6. TENNIS	Aligarh	Madras	Madras

V. It was unanimously resolved that it be recommended to the Inter-University Board of India that at the time of the contemplated re-organisation of the Board one of the joint Secretaries should be given full charge of running the Inter-University Tournaments and the Inter-University Sports Board should be empowered to elect him for three years or more as the case may be. In case the re-organisation of the Inter-University Board of India takes sometime to complete the Inter-University Sports Board should be empowered to elect without loss of time its own Secretary independent of but working in co-operation with the Secretary of the Inter-University Board of India.

VI. The Board Passed a very hearty vote of thanks to Prof H. K. Sherwani for the efficient manner in which he carried on his work as Secretary of the Sports Board, and congratulated him for his success in persuading almost all the Indian Universities to take part in Inter-University Sports.

VII. The meeting adjourned at 4 p. m. with a hearty vote of thanks to the chair.

H. K. SHERWANI,
Secretary,
Inter-University Sports Board.

G. D. SONDHI,
Chairman,

(iii) **Reports of the Organisers of the Inter-University Tournaments, 1944-45:**

1. **Athletics:** (From the Hon Secretary, P. U. A. C., Lahore.)

The fifth Inter-University Athletic Championship was held in Lahore on the 29th January, 1945. A very large number of spectators, ladies and gentlemen and students witnessed the performance.

The following 8 Universities with 121 members participated:

	No. of competitors.
1. Aligarh	16
2. Benares	4
3. Bombay	9
4. Ceylon	12
5. Delhi	15
6. Lucknow	9
7. Madras	22
8. Punjab	34

Teams were either Lodged in the University Hostel or tents and suitable arrangements were made for their board.

All the teams were accompanied by their managers and were looked after properly. The behaviour of one and all was commendable and there was not a single case of malingering.

There were 16 events and entries for each event were satisfactory. Nearly all the Universities were represented. The Meet was held in two sessions—morning and evening and a fairly long break was given to the athletes.

The weather—though fine for the first session of the Meet, was a bit unfavourable about the opening of the afternoon session. The wind was unfavourable and at times it drizzled. However the Meet progressed and events were finished according to the scheduled time.

The Chief Guest—His Highness The Maharaja of Patiala, arrived punctually at 4 and was received by members of the Panjab University Athletic Club and a group photograph of His Highness and all the Managers and athletes was taken.

Much enthusiasm was shown by the hosts who left no stone unturned to bag the ANNAMALAI CHETTIAR Trophy, but the Home team proved too strong for them all.

Good timings and excellent distances were recorded and the following won I, II, & III places.

Event	Names.	Distance, time or height.
High Jump.	Karam Chand (Punjab)	1;
	E. I. Aaron (Bombay)	2; 5 ft. 8.4 ins.
	A. Kheri (Aligarh)	3;
Hammer Throw.	Baldeo Singh (Lucknow)	1;
	Gulbaz Khan (Punjab)	2; 117 ft. 2 ins.
	Joginder Singh I (Punjab)	3;

Long Jump.	P. N. Kalekar (Delhi)	1;	
	Karam Chand (Punjab)	2;	21 ft. 10 ins.
	Prithpal Singh (Punjab)	3;	
Putting the Shot.	Sarwar Shah (Punjab)	1;	
	Mohd. Ashraf (Punjab)	2;	40 ft. 10 ins.
	Mohd Sharif (Aligarh)	3;	
800 metres.	B. S. Soin (Punjab)	1;	
	Gurbachan (Punjab)	2;	
	Jacob C. Andrews (Madras)	3;	2 mins. 3.4. secs.
	Mohd. Sadiq (Aligarh)	4;	
200 metres.	E. L. Philip (Madras)	1;	
	Mohd. Abid (Aligarh)	2;	22.5 secs.
	R. de S. Wijeyeratne (Ceylon)	3;	
110 metres : hurdles :	B. Ratnaka Rai (Madras)	1;	
	Aftab Ali (Aligarh)	2;	16.3 secs.
	J. W. Desmond (Madras)	3;	
Discus Throw.	Sarwar Shah (Punjab)	1;	
	Gulbaz Khan (Punjab)	2;	111 ft. 6 ins.
	Baldeo Singh (Lucknow)	3;	
Polo Vault	Musharraf Hussain (Lucknow)	1;	
	Balraj Dutt (Punjab)	2;	11 ft. 5.9 ins.
	J. W. Desmond (Madras)	3;	
Hop Step and Jump.	P. N. Kaiker	1;	
	Karam Chand (Punjab)	2;	44 ft. 11 ins.
	Prithpal Singh (Punjab)	3;	
400 Metres.	Krishen Bhatia (Punjab)	1;	
	Amit Singh (Punjab)	2;	52 secs.
	V. V. Vazandar (Bombay)	3;	
400 Metres Hurdles.	V. V. Vazandar (Bombay)	1;	
	Mohd. Ali (Punjab)	2;	58.3 secs.
	A. D. H. Samaranayake (Ceylon)	3;	
Javelin Throw.	Maharaudra Singh (Benaras)	1;	
	Ijaz Khan (Punjab)	2;	157 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
	Shafiq Ullah (Punjab)	3;	
100 Metres.	E. L. Philip (Madras)	1;	
	Mohd. Abid (Aligarh)	2;	11.5 secs.
	Ram Sarup (Punjab) &		
	P. N. Kalekar (Delhi)	3;	
1500 Metres.	Bahadur Singh (Punjab)	1;	
	Bakhshish Singh (Punjab)	2;	4 min. 25 secs.
	Bishen Sarup (Delhi)	3;	
4x100 Metres Relay.	Madras	1;	
	Aligarh	2;	45.2; secs.
	Bombay	3;	

The Championship was won by the Punjab University with 67½ points, Madras being second with 22½ Points. The position of other Universities were Aligarh 14½ points, Lucknow 11, Delhi 10½, Bombay 10, Benares 5 and Ceylon 2.

His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala gave away the Trophy to the Punjab Team, and as it began to drizzle, authorised Principal G. D. Sondhi, President P. U. S. T. C. to distribute the certificates at the Dinner, which was held in the Maynard Hall on the same night. 250 covers were laid and all the managers and competitors besides members of the Executive Committee of the P. U. S. T. C., P. U. A. G., & P. O. A. and Presidents and Hony. Treasurers of Sister Clubs attended inspite of heavy rain. Interesting after-Dinner speeches were delivered by Principal Sondhi, Mr. Sherwani, Secretary of the Inter-University Sports Board, Mr. Abraham, Captains of Bombay and Ceylon teams, Mr. Henry Lall, S. B. Jodh Singh and Prof. Grover. The function lasted till 11 p. m.

Secretary and Hony. Treasurer, P.U.A.C.

2. **Cricket**: (From the Hon. Secretary & Treasurer, P. U. C. C. Lahore)

1. On account of the Golden Jubilee of Punjab University Sports Tournament Committee the Punjab University had the privilege of conducting the Championship this year and of providing free board and lodging to the teams visiting Lahore.

2. Delhi played Lucknow at Delhi from January 2 to 4 and beat Lucknow. Aligarh met Delhi on January 6 to 8 at Aligarh and beat Delhi. Benares met Allahabad on January 5 to 7 at Benares and beat Allahabad.

3. Unfortunately Benares Hindu University could not fulfil their fixture against Aligarh on January 10 to 12 on account of their own Jubilee Celebrations, and therefore Aligarh was awarded a walk over.

4. The semi-final was played at Lahore between Aligarh and Punjab on January 16 to 18 and resulted in a win by Punjab by one innings and some runs.

5. The final of the Championship was also played at Lahore between Bombay and the Punjab Universities on January 20 to 23rd and resulted in a win for the Bombay University by 43 runs.

6. All the matches at Lahore was played on the University Grounds and the umpires were nominated by the Honorary Secretary of the Northern India Cricket Association. All visiting teams were accommodated in the Panjab University Sports Hostel with free board and lodging.

7. It was a great pleasure for the Panjab University to entertain the visiting teams.

8. I think I can say without any fear of contradiction that standard of cricket has gone down in the Universities—mainly on account of difficulties created by the War. Aligarh have gone very much below their usual standard, and an appreciable fall in the standard has been noticed both in the Punjab and the Bombay teams.

3. **Football**: (From the Hon. Secretary & Treasurer, P. U. F. C. Lahore)

In view of the Golden Jubilee of the P. U. S. I. C., the Punjab University offered to hold the Inter-varsity championships at Lahore at its own expenses. The Inter-University Sports Board accepted the offer.

and the Punjab University Football Club was entrusted with conduct of Inter-varsity Football Championships.

It was intended to conclude the championships before the 30th of November, 44. All the Universities of India were requested to participate. By the end of October, 44 it seemed clear the Dacca, Lucknow, Aligarh, Allahabad, Panjab in the north Zone and Madras, Travancore and Osmania in the South zone would enter. Delhi and Allahabad, however, dropped out at the last moment.

The following dates and venues were intimated to the Universities concerned

At Lucknow	(1)	Lucknow	vs	Aligarh	20-11-44
	(2)	Dacca	vs	Winner (1)	22-11-44
At Lahore	(3)	Punjab	vs	Winner (2)	26-11-44
	(4)	Winner (3)	vs	Winner South Zone	28-11-44

Lucknow defeated Aligarh (20-11-44) and then Decca (22-11-44) but missed two trains successively. The match between the Panjab and Aligarh was played on 27-11-44. Aligarh gave a good display, but the Punjab won by three goals to nil. The P. U. F. C. held a dinner in honour of the visiting team.

The Madras who had become the champions of the South-Zone asked for the postponement of the finals to January, 45. The P. U. F. C. was most reluctant to make the change but when Madras intimated they could not play except in January, 45, the match was fixed for 25-1-45.

The Madras team arrived on 22/1/45 and was lodged in The Sports Hostel. The final match took place on 25/1/45. The Panjab dominated the game in the first half and scored three goals. The visitors gave a better account of themselves after the change over, but could not score and the Panjab scored their fourth goal.

Rai Sahib Das Ram Bagari, the oldest Punjab University Football gave away the Sir Asutosh Mookerjee Shield to the Punjab Captain. The same evening a football Dinner was held in honour of the visiting team.

During the Inter-varsity Football Championships good will prevailed everywhere and there was no untoward incident.

The success of the championship was due to the untiring efforts of the Executive Committee of the P. U. F. C. and particularly to its President H. B. Lhani Ram Kapila.

4. **Hockey**: (From the Hon. Secretary & Treasurer, P. U. F. C. Lahore)

Five Universities (Aligarh, Delhi, Lucknow, Benares and the Punjab) notified their assent to participate in the North Zonal Inter-Varsity Hockey Tournament this year. The following dates were fixed for the games in pursuance with Rule number six framed for the conduct of this tournament by the Inter-Varsity Board of India and circulated to all the competing Universities as early as 1st of November, 1944.

(1)	Aligarh	vs	Delhi	15-1-45.
(2)	Lucknow	vs	Benares	15-1-45.

(3)	Winner 1	vs	Winner 2	18-1-45.
(4)	Punjab	vs	Winner 3	22-1-45.

In the copy of the Draw sent to these Universities it was made clear that these matches would be played at the centre of the first named University in each case. Aligarh and Lucknow came out winners in the matches played under (1) and (2) above. Lucknow now had to travel to Aligarh to play the Zonal Semi Final there on 18-1-45, but as they failed to turn up at Aligarh on the due date. Aligarh proceeded to Lahore to play the final of the Zonal Tournament. The meeting of these old rivals was keenly awaited by the hockey fans and as usual a large crowd assembled in the University Grounds on 22nd January, to witness the game. It was indeed a great match and Aligarh should have won it on the run of the game that day. But as luck would have it Aligarh threw away the match after taking the lead twice. At the final blow of the whistle both the Universities, therefore, stood at level having scored two goals each. Extra time of ten minutes each way saw Punjab dominating the game a little but they even in their turn could not maintain the lead taken in the first half of the extra time. The match ended in a draw with score standing at three goals each in favour of the two contesting Universities. The replay was held on 23rd January and after the same old story of ding dong battle for supremacy had been repeated for full sixty minutes of play, even with greater force than on the previous evening, The Punjab won the match by 2-1. It must, however, be said in fairness to The Punjab, that they had better of the exchanges on this day.

The Final of the Inter-'varsity was held on 24th January between The Punjab and Osmania Universities. It was again a very interesting game. In fact Osmania University sprang a pleasant surprise by fielding such a fine team in the Tournament, for without meaning any disrespect to this great university which has made a history in newer methods of teaching in our country, the Lahore public knew very little of them as a hockey playing centre of such a decent standard. They had an extra fine defence line and more often than none the ball, inspite of the best efforts of the popular Punjab's inner trio, travelled back in their own half. They gave a very good fight to the home team but had to give way to the ever-increasing pressure of the forward line of their opponents. The game ended in favour of Punjab with score at 2-0. Mr. C. E Newhome, who was specially invited for the purpose, gave away the trophy to the Captain of the winning team.

Before I close I must thank the University authorities of the competing universities for their cooperation throughout the tournament. All the matches, except the one between Aligarh and Lucknow were played at the scheduled dates and times and the success of the tournament is to a very large measure due to the pains the organising units took on whose centres the first or second round matches were conducted. I would be failing in my duty if I do not put in a word of appreciation regarding the wonderful spirit of sportmanship exhibited by the members of the two visiting teams during their short stay at Lahore.

5. **Swimming:** (From the Registrar University of Bombay, Bombay).

The University of Bombay was, for the second year in succession, entrusted with the responsibility of conducting the Inter-University

Swimming Competition. Circulars were sent to all the Universities in India including Ceylon, inviting entries for the Competition, and it is regrettable indeed that only two Universities namely, Calcutta and Panjab in addition to Bombay, the Organizing University intimated their intention to participate. Last year five Universities participated but whereas with the exception of Punjab and Bombay which were fully represented, the other Universities sent on an average only two competitors, this year the three competing Universities were well represented in every event of the competition.

The Calcutta University was the Champion University this year with 48 points, Bombay being second with 41 and Panjab third with 34.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

29th October, 1944, From 11-30 a. m. onwards.

1500 Metres Free Style

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. B. Chandra (Calcutta) | 1. J. Jaglom (Bombay) |
| 3. B. M. Lalwani (Bombay) | Time 23 mins 43 secs. |

Flair Diving

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. G. Mallic (Calcutta) | 2. R. H. Colah (Bombay) |
| 205.5 points | 172.1 points. |
| 3. G. B. Yodh (Bombay) | 154.8 points. |

30th October, 1944, From 6 p. m. onwards.

200 Metres Breast Stroke

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Jaffar (Punjab) | 2. P. Khan (Bombay) |
| 3. H. Banerjee (Calcutta) | Time 3 mins. 13.8 secs. |

400 Metres Free Style

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. J. Jaglom (Bombay) | 2. B. Chandra (Calcutta) |
| 3. P. Kanoria (Calcutta) | Time 5 mins 42.5 secs. |

100 Metres Back Stroke

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. P. Mehta (Calcutta) | 2. Jaffar (Punjab) |
| 3. Dick M. N. (Bombay) | Time 1 min. 22.5 secs. |

Free Style Relay (4 × 100)

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1. Punjab | 2. Calcutta |
|-----------|-------------|

Water Polo (Semifinal)

Bombay beat Punjab by 6 goals.

31st October 1944, from 6 p. m. onwards.

100 Metres Free Style

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. J. Jaglom (Bombay) | 2. K. R. Thanawalla (Bombay) |
| 3. S. Chatterji (Cal) | Time 1 min. 7 1/5 secs. |

100 Metres Breast Stroke

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. T. Bhar (Cal) | 2. P. Kahn (Bombay) |
| 3. H. Bannerji (Cal) | Time 1 mins 26 2/5 secs. |

200 Metres Back Stroke

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. P. Mitra (Cal) | 2. Kailash (Punjab) |
| 3. M. N. Dick (Bom) | Time 3 min. 6 secs. |

300 Metres Free Style

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. B. Chandra (Cal) | 2. J. Jaglom (Bombay) |
| 3. B. M. Lalwani (Bombay) | Time 12 min. 6 secs. |

Medley Relay (3x100)

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Calcutta | 2. Bombay |
| 3. Punjab | Time 4 min. 2 2/5 secs. |

Water Polo (Finals)

Bombay beat Calcutta by 3 goals to 2

6. Tennis: (From the Organiser, Inter-University Tennis Tournament, C. C. A. A., Lucknow.)

The North zone and Inter-zonal final of the Inter-University Tennis Tournament were held in Lucknow on the Canning College lawns from 11th to 18 January, 1945.

Five Universities viz., Allahabad, Benares, Patna, Punjab and Lucknow participated in the North zone Tournament. The fixture of the North zone matches with results are given below:

1. Patna...Bye...	3 matches to 2	
2. Benares...Bye...	Benares	
3. Allahabad...Bye...	3-0 Punjab	} Final 3-0 Punjab
4. Punjab } 3-2		
5. Lucknow } Punjab		

Punjab University which won the North zone final met the University of Madras in the Inter-zonal final and the latter won by 3 matches to 2.

The whole Tournament passed off very smoothly and in a friendly atmosphere. The visiting teams were lodged in the University Sports Pavilion and in the common hall of the University hostel and were made as comfortable as possible.

Although some of the matches were very exciting the standard of Tennis reached was not high.

I have to bring to your notice in this connection the difficulty I experienced with tennis balls. Two types of balls were available—those that are hard Victory Slazengers ball in tins brought by Madras and Punjab Universities and the usual Slazengers hard court tennis balls in the cardboard boxes which were used by Lucknow, Benares, Patna and Allahabad. It naturally made all the difference in the game of the competing teams.

I should, therefore, like to suggest that in future one type of ball may be used throughout and which should be obtained for the Tournament purpose by the Inter-University Board and send to the Organiser with note to various Universities of the North and South Zones informing them beforehand of the type of ball that will be utilized in the Tournament.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking all the universities that participated to make the tournament a success.

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